

THE OTHER SIDE.

Why the President's Venezuelan Message was Unwarranted—A Strong Argument Against It.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER:

The President's late message upon Venezuelan matters did not unbalance our own judgment, nor disturb our sentiments, which are bent towards Anglo-Saxon affiliation the world around. To our minds the message will have had but one good effect, that of urging us to instant and more thorough preparation for war, but in other directions than fraternal ones.

The message came out of a clear sky, and was not the echo of any widespread public demand, or fully grown sentiment of patriotism, or obvious necessity. The matter at issue as between England and Venezuela is of four generations' standing; it has roots that run way back to 1743. There are two sides to the case between the parties of the first part, Venezuela and Great Britain, and we were at best the mere spectator, as to a controversy over a boundary line, which depends upon rights that actually antedate our own existence as a nation.

Under the circumstances we could but deem its sudden injection into the arena of international diplomacy, caparisoned in such warlike phraseology, as absolutely unwarranted, and so we still regard it.

Now—

Because: It is neither self-evident nor attempted to be made out that the Monroe doctrine at all covers the case. Indeed all the weight of argument is upon the other side, though by a strange fatality, not one paper in a thousand has presented both sides to its readers. God forgive us.

Because: Extension of that doctrine as to the necessity of arbitration by virtue of its menace to our peace and safety (which is absurd upon its face), and that no European power could be allowed to act as arbitrator (although one of the parties is centered in the eastern hemisphere) is so novel as to prejudice at the very start our own chance at even a diplomatic victory in the premises, to say nothing of other situations that may yet arrive.

Because: England herself is as much a party to the Monroe doctrine, properly understood, as we are. The suggestion of it, in fact, and is as fully interested in its integrity.

Because: There seems to be good evidence that the very crisis as between England and Venezuela arose out of the Venezuelan arrest of a Brito-Uran chief of the police, for actually defending citizens of the United States who had trespassed over the disputed border into so-called Venezuelan domains.

Because: By a serious resolution of congress, passed in 1825, and in view of just such a contingency, we were expressly and nationally warned against the hasty championship of any South American republic found in controversy with a foreign power, unless justified at the time by the circumstances, and we do not yet, as a people, understand all the circumstances upon which the English contention is founded.

Because: According to the conservative definition of all those statesmen who were familiar with the Monroe doctrine in its day of promulgation, we are not yet established in an undoubted right, either morally or politically, to interfere in the mere matter of a boundary rectification.

Because: The boundary in question is in no way contiguous to our own or even remotely related thereto. It is a mere question of fact between the two contestants themselves and one that must ultimately stand or fall upon its own merits, war or no war.

Because: We are not in a position to defend that boundary line upon the spot, but only indirectly to hamper England in its rectification, forgetful of the fact that action and reaction are equal, contrary and simultaneous.

Because: The arbitrary tone of the message is too much of a "sight unseen" guarantee to Venezuela, and is as likely as not to involve us as parties in a de facto war brought about by some further overt and irresponsible act by Venezuela herself. We have put our eggs upon a very dangerous shelf.

Because: Whether the last contingency arises or not, this message places us "on record" in a new light, not contemplated in the original doctrine. Indeed, expressly opposed to it (Benton and Calhoun); and as the champion of every other South American republic, as against any European power, whatsoever right or wrong.

Because: The message was calculated, as it has resulted, to deal a most disastrous blow to our already precarious financial credit, both at home and abroad; to cause our wealth to shrink with astonishment; our gold to go abroad, as from an arterial wound reopened; our stocks and commercial paper to come home to roost as birds of ill-omen; our exports to be in danger of losing their best markets; our imports to be cut off, and our best blood to be split—all this without any adequate cause, and without any previous and due resolution upon our part as a people to make the sacrifice.

Because: It is a boomerang, and must have been hurried, without knowledge of its reactive character, as the event has already shown, and therefore it is a blunder, which we cannot disavow too soon, for the people are not in it.

Because: It is an effect an unpremeditated challenge without consent to all the powers of Europe to unite with England in the resistance of a doctrine which, while she has supported them, have never fancied, and which in its new development, she may, very naturally, feel herself justified in opposing.

Because: It is distinctly undiplomatic and too vigorously war-like in tone; and the people did not demand or authorize it, and were not parties to it before the fact, nor are they such parties even after the fact, save in quarters where it is taken for granted by them, that the administration has already fully canvassed the whole matter before acting, and could prove its case.

Because: When stripped of all collateral and threats, based upon contingencies possible to arise out of the very investigation called for, it is the mere request for a commission to determine what the state department, itself, should long ago have obtained, or put itself in process of obtaining,

through its own agent, or at any rate, should have sought and found, before furnishing such a paper. It is an unheard of thing, that an emergency so grave and looking toward desperate war, should never before have been thoroughly investigated by the state department, and should need thus, at the last moment, the assistance of an outside commission.

Because: Its threats are irrelevant and unfriendly, for they are unwisely introduced previous to any occasion, or else imply a fund of information as to the inadequacy of England's position and her tort in the premises. This the diplomatic notes of the administration plainly show it does not possess.

Because: Whether war-like or not, the tone is at least so distinctly unfriendly that it finally precludes the acceptance of our own good offices, as an arbitrator, and hampers prenatally the very investigation its commission is expected to prosecute. For who can suppose a people of the very same stock as ourselves, will submit to us, acting in quasi arbitration, and under duress of a threat, they being quite as powerful and even more prepared for war, the proof they were unwilling to accord us any outsider, they having already deemed it wise to decline arbitration, for reasons, whether good and sufficient or not which are of no right concern to us. We lately offered our own good offices as arbiters to Japan, and they were declined, but that was the end of it. A message looking towards its infliction upon them was not dreamed of. The present case is not sufficiently different to warrant an offensive interference, for England is quite as much an American power as we are, and her own interests balance ours in these premises, which in no wise touch the definition of the Monroe doctrine (vide Calhoun, Webster, Adams, Clay, Benton, Jefferson, Madison, among the elders, and Von Holst, Woolsey, Hyde, Hewitt and many others as later jurists).

Because: At best the commission must act ex-parte, taking Venezuela into conference without previous request and leaving England out of it in spite of our ignorance of the foundation of her side of the case—the very point at issue.

Because: The initiation of war is admittedly repugnant to American sentiments; it is always un-Christian, and is not only unnecessary here, but has by no means been forced upon us.

Because: We are not justified in straining the Monroe doctrine in order to find ground for violating the far broader and better one, which is a part of it, of non-intervention, be it at home or abroad.

Because: So long as either alien or fraternal powers have material interests in possessions in South America, or anywhere in this western world, they have as much right to manage them without embarrassment as Spain has these in Cuba.

Because: By interfering here, and yet so far from home, and that in a matter that, so far as yet made out, appears to be none of our business, upon the disingenuous plea of championship of the weak, or under the weak subtlety of self preservation we are at the same time ignoring an appeal, merely to recognize Cuba, now for a long time and far more near to us, struggling for freedom from all old world interference whatsoever.

Because: We are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, for with the American interests suffering to death in Turkey, and Armenia, we are not even counted among the nations that may be looked to for protecting them.

Because: It is the difference to the principle of non-intervention, that in such a case does not bind us, while here, with our friendly interests over two American miners said to be the immediate occasion of England's suddenly strained relations to Venezuela, we are actually interfering as against kith in their protection of our own kin, and that with no obvious right in the premises, even if subordinate circumstances are not as represented.

The fact is we have originated an alarm amongst ourselves, which had not yet even quickened the pulse of a slumbering South American republic as to the danger from foreign encroachment, and which had the facts of the case borne any resemblance to encroachment outside of the disputed territory, had long ago ignited all in those nearer neighborhoods in a most decided opposition to England.

The whole message, therefore, was either a blunder or worse, and should be repudiated by the sober minded at once, and that in no uncertain terms, or else speedily white-washed by the commission, which should bring in a verdict without leaving their seats.

It is one thing to be patriotic and to stand up for a principle; it is quite another to stand by an agent who has made a palpable and unfortunate mistake, and awakened the Latex of the country without an adequate cause. We Anglo-Saxons fight to win, but are not wont to fight without sound reasons, and least of all should we go to war with each other over fictions ill-defined. It is a crime to utter aught that makes a war even remotely possible unless it be in reply to an open menace that is made plain to everyone.

It is a remarkable fact that in all this furor over the Monroe doctrine not a solitary argument has been advanced to show that on any one of its bearings in the Venezuelan boundary dispute fails under its definition. The first wave of assenting public excitement followed the message and preceded the reading of its appendices. It was based upon the very natural supposition that the administration had fully established its case. It now turns out that Lord Salisbury's final argument destroyed that of Mr. Olney, with more matter in reserve. The message actually puts the cart before the horse, for had the contrary been admitted by Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury been admitted in the order, and that of each side a week apart, the message would either never have been written or else have been torn up privately in the White house, and so we ourselves saved from the humiliating dilemma of having either to impeach the judgment of the chief magistrate or to defend it against our own.

There is no encroachment threatened, and no war declared between Ephraim and Manassah. We do not see how one ought to be allowed, by any possibility, to arise in the face of the better and sober second judgment of the real patriots of the two nations concerned. When we get our second breath we will be able to run with this question for another hundred years, if need be,

rather than have it run away with us. There is no present need of working up an imaginary case and flaunting an offensive and short-sighted patriotism in the face of a nation, which is a solid friend beneath the surface—blood is thicker than water. The world has no Anglo-Saxon blood to spare. Nor is there occasion for criticizing those who do not enthrone to the unnecessary music set up in some careless and thoughtless quarters.

We are not yet discussing what might happen, but what has already happened, and that upon its own merits, and aside from what through a misunderstanding of the case it is assumed had happened. It may or may not be wise under the extraordinary circumstances that we have now invaded the premises and in view of good offices to all true Anglo-Saxons, for Lord Salisbury to offer further memoranda on the case, in advance of any act upon the part of the commission, and so both close his argument and be readily to prosecute its enforcement when the proper time arrives. In the meantime our own rights in the premises have certainly not been created by Mr. Cleveland's message, nor under the definition of the Monroe doctrine can we see how a report of this one-sided commission, even if adverse to Great Britain's pretensions, can breathe into a set of self-assumed rights the breath of life into the justification of sacrificing untold Anglo-Saxon treasures and still more valuable Anglo-Saxon life blood and prospects in fraternal strife.

Finally, it is not a question of fear, a thing foreign to our blood upon both sides of the water, that will delay this conflict. It has now been made, and will be kept possible, so long as the unformed and misformed multitude is supported in its ill-advised attitude by the press. Nevertheless it has also been made and may be kept possible, and thus at a stand-off, so long as the sober minded among our people insist that the arguments upon the other side be accorded a fair hearing and be defeated only with their own weapons.

But it is a question of cost and of crime and possibly of permanent loss of prestige to our race—for God can still raise up yet other sons of Abraham out of the stones in the wilderness, if we believe our Saxon traditions.

With England we are happily intermarried as much as Abraham's family was with that of Laban. All the resources of our country owe a fair quota of their development to the generous out-pour of British capital; they yield mutual advantage to all concerned, and neither one side nor the other can afford to risk their wanton destruction or collapse. It is not a question of who would suffer most materially or gain most eventually, seeing that both would be punished to the full. But it is a question of moral loss which would inevitably fall with stunning weight upon the party that instigated so unjustifiable conflict without any show of founded right or application to even its own definition of policy.

It has been said that the most England could do would be to blockade our coast and destroy some of its principal cities, and that the worst we could do would be to take possession of everything on this side of the globe. If each side accomplishes its task it would be an expensive and unwarrantable price to pay for so small a bunch of fire-caracaras which, as it is, may explode in the very magazine itself before even our commissioners begin their task.

Such a war to-day would cry to Heaven for signal vengeance and would run in the whirlwind. The black swail of its cyclone would fall upon both parties, as the equal responsible representatives of an Israel, that could be so far forgetful of their natural missions for the betterment of man, as to join in fraternal strife over a strip of deadly southern wilderness, while a thousand and one more momentous questions demand all their energies in every part of the globe.

C. A. L. TOTTEN.
Dec. 21, 1895.

Another Consultation Held.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Herbert spent an hour with President Cleveland at the white house this morning presumably consulting with regard to the future plans of the North Atlantic squadron, the departure of which on a cruise of evolution which includes the near vicinity of the Venezuela coast has been again postponed. After coming from the white house Secretary Herbert declined to say anything about future plans for the squadron. It is undoubtedly true, however, that it will not sail until the Texas has joined them, provided that the steam trial trip of that ship is not too long delayed and is successful. The Texas is undergoing an official inspection and on the conclusion of this she will be subjected to repairs which may take at least ten days. The Maine to-day arrived at Tampa Bay, where, where she will take on board a supply of ammunition and then sail for Hampton Roads to join Admiral Bunce.

Given His Liberty.

Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 23.—David F. Hannigan, the slayer at New York of Sol Mann, his sister's betrayer, was released here by Judge Brown on his morning. Hannigan was acquitted of the murder of Mann on the ground of insanity. He was sent to the Foughkeepsie insane asylum, where after a stay of a few weeks the physicians pronounced him cured.

New Atchison Officers.

New York, Dec. 23.—The new board of directors of the Atchison to-day appointed the following officers: E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer; L. C. Denney, assistant secretary; H. W. Gardner, assistant treasurer, and J. W. Whitehead, comptroller.

To Clear the Way.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A resolution was offered in the house to-day by Mr. Henderson, rep. of Iowa, a member of the rules committee having for its purpose the clearing of the way in the house for any financial bill which may be reported by the ways and means committee. The resolution provides that when the ways and means committee shall report upon the question of raising revenue now before it it shall be in order, on motion of the chairman of that committee, to take up and dispose of the same in the house.

COURT RECORD.

Probate Court—Judge Cleveland.

In the probate court yesterday morning Judge Cleveland decided that Frederick T. Blakeslee was insane and committed to the state insane asylum.

The application to have Blakeslee committed was made by George W. Ives, the Hamden brick manufacturer, who claimed that Blakeslee had threatened his life and had expressed an offensive affection for his daughter.

JOHN H. MOORE'S ASSIGNMENT.

Alderman John H. Moore, who conducts a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton and Summer streets, made a voluntary assignment in the probate court yesterday afternoon, through Attorney D. T. McNamara, naming W. P. Niles as trustee.

The liabilities are \$3,600 and probable assets \$3,500, part of which is in notes to be cannot immediately collect.

FINED FOR OVERDRIVING.

In the city court yesterday morning Calvin F. Bassett and Charles A. Buttricks were fined \$15 each and costs for overdriving a horse belonging to William H. Murphy, the liveryman at 542 Howard avenue. The horse died soon after being returned to the stable by the two men, and Dr. Ross testified that death was caused by congestion probably due to overdriving.

THE CORBETT-COCHRANE CASE.

Judge Hotchkiss yesterday continued the hearing of the case of T. W. Corbett against Mrs. Agnes Cochrane. The judge asked a number of questions and ruled that the official copy of evidence in Mrs. Cochrane's former case should be made part of the evidence in the present case. Attorney Goodhart, counsel for the defendant, objected strongly to both of these measures.

BOUND OVER TO THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Anthony Costello, the burglar caught trying to break an entrance into Benedict's coal office on Water street, was brought into the city court yesterday and was bound over to the superior court under \$500 bonds. It was taken to jail. The coat which Costello wore when captured was identified as the property of John Barton of State street, whose place of business on State street near Bradley street was burglarized some time ago. It is also believed that Costello and his gang broke into Colonel N. G. Osborn's house on Orange street and Mr. Buckley's house on Howard avenue.

WEST HAVEN BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Before Judge Bryant in the Orange town court in West Haven yesterday the case of John Flaherty, charged with burglary, came up for a preliminary hearing.

Last Wednesday morning the Sea View hotel was broken into and \$30 was carried off. The next day Flaherty, who was employed at the Anasante-way club last summer, was arrested and charged with the offense. Judge Bryant yesterday morning bound the prisoner over to the superior court and in default of bonds he was remanded to jail.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

New Fire Alarm Boxes—Congressman Sperry's bill, Holiday Visit—Buck of Work at the Post Office—Several Coming Weddings—An Accident—Other News Items.

Fire Alarm Superintendent Smith placed two new boxes in position yesterday morning—616 at Ellsworth avenue and Elm street, and 823 at Peck and Malby streets. He advises holders of cards to write the new numbers on their cards.

A Washington dispatch yesterday says: Congressman Sperry, who left here at 10 o'clock this morning for his home in New Haven, has been telegraphed by the house leaders to be back by Thursday, when it is understood that Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee will introduce in the house a tariff bill.

They were beauties and hundreds of ladies stopped to gaze at and admire them. They were a magnificent Russian sable sash and cape to match shown in one of the windows of the Burgess Fur & Hat Co. yesterday, and which were made to order by the firm for an out of town party and delivered last evening—the same being a Christmas gift. The sash cost \$1,000 and the cape \$1,000 more—\$2,000 in all. It was a very nice Christmas gift for some fair lady.

Coroner Mix yesterday forwarded the effects of the late U. S. Weatherby, the brakeman who was killed on the Consolidated road, to his parents in Princeton, Ind., where the remains were sent last week. Weatherby had a bank account of considerable size and other personal property.

Mrs. Tretry, wife of Captain Tretry, and mother of T. C. Tretry, the druggist, is seriously ill at her home in Yarmouth, N. S. The lady and her husband were in this city a few weeks ago on a visit to Druggist Tretry and greatly enjoyed their stay in the City of Elms.

Charles Neumann, an employee of Gilhuly & Bohan, and Miss Fannie Quinte, daughter of Morris Quinte of Factory street, were married at Germania hall Sunday evening. There were the usual wedding festivities and about 500 attended. The Amity, Young Men's and Eureka social clubs, of which Mr. Neumann was a member, were present.

One of the most pleasing decorated windows this Christmas here is that of Elmer E. Nichols, the grocer on State street. It looks very handsome indeed and the young folks are particularly tickled over the big Christmas tree and the big hollyhuts' nest "from Sid Smith's, in Centerville," which forms the centerpiece.

The Christmas rush has set in at the local postoffice and the stamp, money order and registry departments were besieged during business hours yesterday. There is a boom in the carrier department, too, and the regular force is reinforced by eight "subs." Still another batch of Stony Creek citizens were present in the county commissioners' office yesterday morning to protest against the granting of a liquor license to John Dunn, proprietor of the Bay View Inn of that place. The remonstrants gave evidence tending to demonstrate the bad moral effect the hostelry had on the village.

Leslie White, a Joiner living at 126 Cedar street and employed by David H. Clark, broke his leg while at work on the new Zunder school in George street yesterday. The stalling gave way and Mr. White fell to the ground, a distance of seven feet. He was taken home and attended by Dr. Sweet.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Bartlett of College street and Lieutenant Brookmiller of Omaha will take place January 8 at St. Paul's church. Another wedding is down for January 14, and is that of James English and Miss Gertrude Worth of Brooklyn. This latter will be extremely quiet, owing to the recent bereavement in the groom's family. After a brief wedding journey, Mr. English will bring his bride to New Haven, being located for the winter, at least, with his parents on Whitney avenue.

Another January wedding and one to which invitations will be numerous is that of Miss Annie K. Joslin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Joslin of Ward street and Sturgis Baldwin Loveridge, son of Professor and Mrs. Remus C. Loveridge of York street. Miss Joslin is a teacher in Winchester school, while the groom-elect is in business in New York.

A wedding down for Saturday next is that of Miss Gertrude M. Robinson and Arthur Byron Brown of Springfield, Mass., which will take place at the home of the bride, 267 Lombard street, the festivities occurring in conjunction with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Robinson.

Second Dividend Declared.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Willimantic, Conn.

Supreme Court Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The supreme court of the United States adjourned to-day until January 6.

ANOTHER CASE.

As Con Snyder, a young man of twenty, employed by George A. Dickerman, the florist, was returning from delivering gains on his route yesterday, and when on Prospect Hill near the English residence, a man jumped out from the side of the road and attempted to knock him off his seat on the wagon.

The assailant, whose purpose was evidently robbery and who had every appearance of being a tramp, struck at Snyder with a short heavy club. Snyder by a very quick movement dodged the blow and whipped up his horse and put his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw out a revolver, whereupon the villain turned and fled, disappearing rapidly. The affair happened last evening at about half-past seven o'clock. The miscreant appeared to be about thirty years of age.

R. H. S. NOTES.

A State Intercollegiate Polo League Formed.

Yesterday.

A Connecticut intercollegiate polo league was formed yesterday in this city. Frank H. Mason of Hillhouse was selected president. The following schools were represented: Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden and New Britain. A committee was appointed to increase the membership and report at a meeting in the near future, when a schedule of games will be made out.

The Radiator society are to give a concert January 31 for the benefit of the athletic association.

BARGAINS IN OSTRICH FEATHERS AND BOAS.

E. MOSES & CO.,

841 and 843 Chapel street.

"Is in Town Honey."

AUNT JEMIMA'S

Pancake

Flour.

A combination of the great stuffs of life WHEAT, CORN and RICE.

A grocer who offers you any other colored package than Aunt Jemima is trying to deceive you, and if he deceives you in this matter he may in your accounts. Remember the Red package. Beware of counterfeits.

HERE'S OUR GUARANTEE.

Buy a package of Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour and if you do not find it makes the best cakes you ever ate, return the empty box to your grocer and your name and the grocer will refund the money and charge it to us.

Scientifically Prepared and Manufactured by

R. T. DAVIS MILL CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

BRIGHT'S

DISEASE

CURED

By STAFFORD MINERAL SPRING WATER.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, CYSTITIS, DIABETES and other diseases of the kidneys, bladder and stomach are positively cured by the waters of these Springs, located near Vossburg, Miss.

Dr. Edward Bradley, an eminent New York physician, formerly demonstrator of anatomy, N. Y. Medical College, and lecturer on anatomy, Bowdoin Medical College, writes:

No. 19 West 20th Street, New York, Dec. 7, 1895.

STAFFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, FORMERLY LULU.

Gentlemen—Having become familiar with the water from your Springs in cases of Bright's Disease and Cystitis, I must express my astonishment at its wonderful curative properties. I do not hesitate to say that from my experience in the use of the water, I believe its effects to be curative in the above cases. I am also trying it in cases of marked diabetes, and so far with remarkable success. Yours truly, E. BRADLEY, M. D.

Testimonials and proof are found in our FINE PAMPHLETS, which will be sent to you on receipt of the name of the most skeptical.

CHAS. S. LEE & CO., Sole agents for New Haven and vicinity, 842-846 Chapel Street.

The Conn. Clothing Co



YOU CAN DEFY

Winter

and greet the old fellow with a warm and derisive smile, if protected by one of our \$12 Overcoats. That's the only way to face the cold season—under cover.

Our \$12 Overcoats will cover you elegantly, handsomely and fashionably, and will give you splendid service for business or evening wear, stormy or pleasant weather.

These garments are made in absolutely the latest style, and are equally above criticism in make-up and materials.

Blue and black strictly all wool fast color Kersey Cloth, all sizes, 34 to 46; a better garment for the price was never seen in this broad country.

Money back if you are not satisfied.

Connecticut Clothing Co.,

New Haven's Leading Clothiers,

813-815-817 Chapel Street.

New Haven, Conn.

SOL MYERS, Manager.

Open every evening until Christmas.

Chatfield

Paper Co.

298, 300, 302

State Street.

PAPER, Book, News, Fine Papers and

TWINES.

COMPRESSED AIR

Carpet Cleaning Works.

WILLIAM F. KNAPP & CO.,

Proprietors,

106 Court St., New Haven, Ct.

Work done at short notice. mh23 12

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Half-Price Sale MILLINERY.

E. MOSES & CO.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

RIBBONS For Fancy Work.

RIBBONS For Millinery.

RIBBONS For Dress Trimming.

All at less than cost of production.

Gros Grain Ribbons, Satin and Gros Grain, Persian, Roman and Dresden effects, in endless variety and all widths.

Our Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons for Fancy Work, while of superior quality, are lower in price than the inferior unreliable would-be Silk goods advertised about town as Ribbons, — in reality, only transparent strings.

BARGAINS IN OSTRICH FEATHERS AND BOAS.

E. MOSES & CO.,

841 and 843 Chapel street.

THE SLIPPER BUSINESS

Is This Week an Important Part of Our Trade.

Stores throughout the country are full of gaudy Embroidered Slippers at 59c, 65c, 85c and 98c. They are not worth the paper in which they may be packed for sending home.

Chamois lined, well made Goat and Kid Slippers at \$1 25 give fit, comfort, satisfaction and durability.

We have one large lot—four hundred pairs—of Gentlemen's Slippers, thrown out on our sale table, marked one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25), formerly sold at \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50. Nearly all styles and widths in the lot.

Satin Slippers, Red, Black, Blue and Drab Felt Warm Slippers, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children

Our store will remain open evenings until after 9 o'clock until Christmas.

The New Haven Shoe Company,

842-846 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.